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Utah LABOR MARKET REPORT

SEPTEMBER 1985 published October 1985

SHADES OF MR. SMOOT AND MR. HAWLEY

The name of a senator from Utah has been making the rounds in economic circles lately. You might even have heard President Reagan mention it on national television. Thinking of Senator Garn or Senator Hatch? Try Reed Smoot. Ring a bell? Back in 1930, Senator Smoot (along with Representative Willis Hawley from Oregon) sponsored the appropriately named Smoot-Hawley Tariff Act. This particular bill imposed the highest tariffs in the nation's history on a wide range of imported goods. Although 1,028 economists urged a veto, Herbert Hoover signed the act into law.

Why all the fuss about a bill passed fifty-five years ago? Why raise the spectre of Smoot-Hawley? To many economists, this law brings to mind visions of the Great Depression. The passage of this particular piece of protectionist legislation, the following retaliatory tariffs of other nations, and the consequent contraction of trade no doubt lengthened and deepened the depression of the day. In fact, some economists go so far as to label Smoot-Hawley as the principal cause of that massive world-wide economic collapse.

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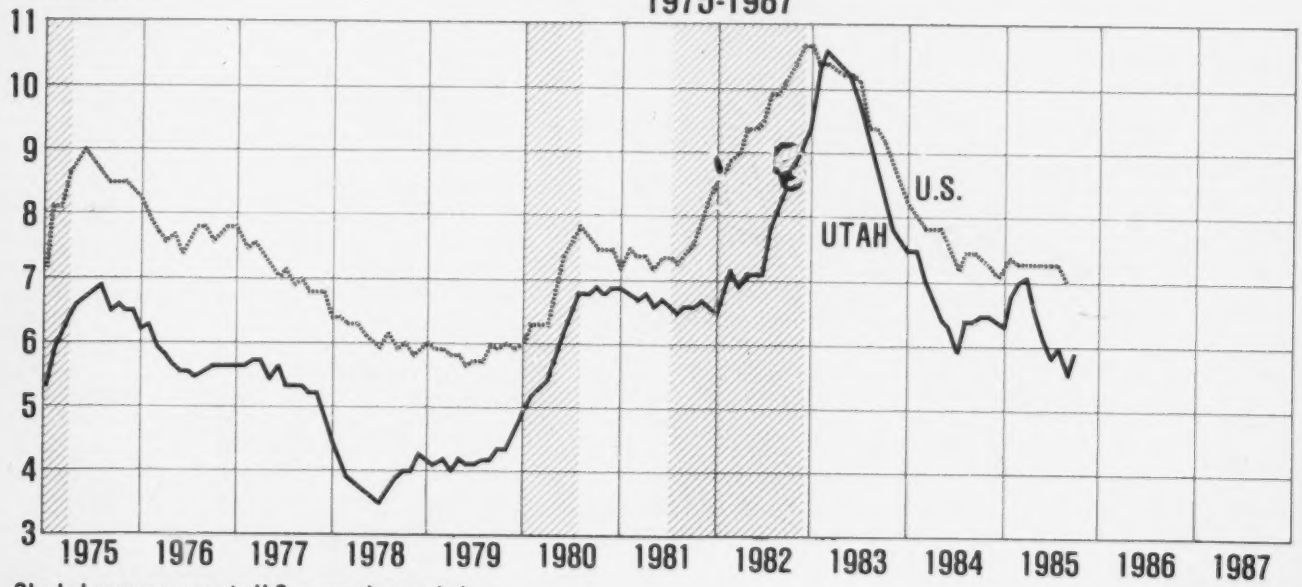
Average Annual Pay, by States, 1983 and 1984, see page 7.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, UTAH AND THE U.S. (Seasonally Adjusted) 1975-1987



Shaded area represents U.S. recession period determined by National Bureau of Economic Research.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security.

PROTECTIONIST LEGISLATION RIDES AGAIN

Why is Smoot-Hawley in the news today? In the first place, the United States is currently sustaining a record trade deficit. Our strong dollar makes foreign goods cheaper for American consumers and makes American goods more expensive for foreign consumers. These consumers usually base expenditure decisions on price. A U.S. balance of trade deficit results. American companies end up losing business and laying off American employees. These same U.S. citizens (justifiably) don't like being unemployed and put pressure on their congresspeople to enact legislation "protecting" the goods they produce from foreign competition. A vast ocean of protectionist bills currently await Congressional attention, even though "remember the Smoot-Hawley" is being heard more frequently on the lips of free-traders.

UTAHNS HAVE LOST JOBS

How have Utah workers fared with respect to foreign competition? Since December 1982, the federal government has provided Trade Adjustment Assistance (including training) to nearly 2,200 Utahns the Department of Labor determined were unemployed due to foreign competition. These workers previously held jobs in industries ranging from copper mining to steel production and from apparel manufacturing to coal excavation. However, these figures may represent only the tip of the iceberg. Looking only at the time span between September 1984 and September 1985 reveals total mining jobs dropped by 26.3 percent (3,100 jobs) while metal mining jobs fell by nearly 60 percent (and these figures do not include more than 9,000 mining jobs lost prior to September 1984). The primary metals manufacturing sector suffered a 27 percent decline in these positions during the past 12 months in addition to losing more than 3,000 jobs between 1981 and 1984. Thus, determining just how many people in the State are out of work because of foreign competition remains a difficult task.

UNEMPLOYMENT HOVERING NEAR SIX PERCENT

With all these lost jobs, should Utah jump on the protectionist bandwagon? After all, Utah's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate has hovered around 6.0 percent for the past several months. Part of this stagnation may be attributed indirectly to the burgeoning trade deficit. In fact, the Utah jobless rate for September 1985, at 5.9 percent, increased from the revised August 1985 rate of 5.6 percent. While 2,700 fewer individuals (seasonally adjusted) ranked as unemployed during the month of September 1985 than in the same month a year-ago, nearly 44,400 Utahns are still seriously looking for work. Even so, Utah's current jobless rate falls 0.7 percentage points below the comparable 1984 figure. Moreover, the State rate has been running at least a full percentage point below the national average.

EMPLOYMENT GROWTH REMAINS MODERATE

On the other hand, Utah is still exhibiting moderate overall employment growth as shown by the 17,700 (or 2.9 percent) increase in nonagricultural jobs between September 1984 and September 1985. Several "nontradable" industrial sectors — those industries whose goods and services are least likely to be imported/exported (and therefore least likely to be affected by foreign competition) — show significant growth. For example, services industries displayed year-over expansion of seven percent (9,100 jobs), finance/insurance/real estate jobs increased more than 3.5 percent (1,100 jobs); and wholesale/retail trade positions swelled by approximately 5,900 jobs (more than four percent).

WOULD TARIFFS HELP OR HURT?

Would protectionist legislation put Utahns back to work? At best, tariffs passed with the intention of protecting U.S. industry offer only a "band-aid" solution. Most economists agree that limiting imports would probably do no more than arrest further employment erosion in certain sectors rather than foster job growth. Moreover, trade restrictions risk creating inefficiencies in the market place and provoking retaliatory measures abroad.

If Congress enacts laws to limit trade are we doomed to be tossed in the throes of global depression? Probably not. The world economy is a more integrated and sophisticated place than was the economy of the 1930's. The recent meeting of the finance ministers of Britain, France, West Germany, Japan, and the United States aimed at bringing down the value of the dollar indicates a determination to avoid past mistakes. The majority of economists feel that bringing the value of the dollar down by reducing the national debt is the real answer to the problem. Moreover, the dollar is already dropping. As expected (and desired), the decline has not been precipitous, but slow. In fact, Wharton Econometrics estimates the dollar will have dropped 15 percent by 1988.

AHEAD?

So, where are we headed? Nearly all economists have dropped their dire predictions of eminent recession. While recent business growth has appeared relatively slow, some signs evidence strength. The U.S. index of leading economic indicators increased a strong seven-tenths of a percent this month. Lower interest rates are beginning to shore up residential construction and consumption is up — compared to July of 1984, department store sales in the Salt Lake City/Ogden area have climbed 7.5 percent. However, a number of Utah industries troubled by foreign competition have suffered plant closures or sustained severe lay-offs. In a effort to get workers back on the job, the people of Utah and their elected representatives may be tempted to support legislation aimed at limiting imports.

UNITED STATES CONSUMER PRICE INDEX — ALL ITEMS
1967 = 100

Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual Average	% Change from Prior Year
1967	98.6	98.7	98.9	99.1	99.4	99.7	100.2	100.5	100.7	101.0	101.3	101.6	100.0	2.8
1968	102.0	102.3	102.8	103.1	103.4	104.0	104.5	104.8	105.1	105.7	106.1	106.4	104.2	4.2
1969	106.7	107.1	108.0	108.7	109.0	109.7	110.2	110.7	111.2	111.6	112.2	112.9	109.8	5.4
1970	113.3	113.9	114.5	115.2	115.7	116.3	116.7	116.9	117.5	118.1	118.5	119.1	116.3	6.0
1971	119.2	119.4	119.8	120.2	120.8	121.5	121.8	122.1	122.2	122.4	122.6	123.1	121.3	4.3
1972	123.2	123.8	124.0	124.3	124.7	125.0	125.5	125.7	126.2	126.6	126.9	127.3	125.3	3.3
1973	127.7	128.6	129.8	130.7	131.5	132.4	132.7	135.1	135.5	136.6	137.6	138.5	133.1	6.2
1974	139.7	141.5	143.1	143.9	145.5	146.9	148.0	149.9	151.7	153.0	154.3	155.4	147.7	11.0
1975	156.1	157.2	157.8	158.6	159.3	160.6	162.3	162.8	163.6	164.6	165.6	166.3	161.2	9.1
1976	166.7	167.1	167.5	168.2	169.2	170.1	171.1	171.9	172.6	173.3	173.8	174.3	170.5	5.8
1977	175.3	177.1	178.2	179.6	180.6	181.8	182.6	183.3	184.0	184.5	185.4	186.1	181.5	6.5
1978	186.9	188.3	189.8	191.3	193.2	195.1								
-U	187.2	188.4	189.8	191.5	193.3	195.3	196.7	197.8	199.3	200.9	202.0	202.9	195.4	7.7
-W	187.1	188.4	189.7	191.4	193.3	195.3	196.7	197.7	199.1	200.7	201.8	202.9	195.3	7.6
1979-U	204.7	207.1	209.1	211.5	214.1	216.6	218.9	221.1	223.4	225.4	227.5	229.9	217.4	11.3
-W	204.7	207.1	209.3	211.8	214.3	216.9	219.4	221.5	223.7	225.6	227.6	230.0	217.7	11.5
1980-U	233.2	236.4	239.8	242.5	244.9	247.6	247.8	249.4	251.7	253.9	256.2	258.4	246.8	13.5
-W	233.3	236.5	239.9	242.6	245.1	247.8	248.0	249.6	251.9	254.1	256.4	258.7	247.0	13.5
1981-U	260.5	263.2	265.1	266.8	269.0	271.3	274.4	276.5	279.3	279.9	280.7	281.5	272.4	10.4
-W	260.7	263.5	265.2	266.8	269.1	271.4	274.6	276.5	279.1	279.7	280.4	281.1	272.3	10.2
1982-U	282.5	283.4	283.1	284.3	287.1	290.6	292.2	292.8	293.3	294.1	293.6	292.4	289.1	6.1
-W	282.1	282.9	282.5	283.7	286.5	290.1	291.8	292.4	292.8	293.6	293.2	292.0	288.6	6.0
1983-U	293.1	293.2	293.4	295.5	297.1	298.1	299.3	300.3	301.8	302.6	303.1	303.5	298.4	3.2
-W	292.1	292.3	293.0	294.9	296.3	297.2	298.2	299.5	300.8	301.3	301.4	301.5	297.4	3.0
1984-U	305.2	306.6	307.3	308.8	309.7	310.7	311.7	313.0	314.5	315.3	315.3	315.5	311.1	4.3
-W	302.7	303.3	303.3	304.1	305.4	306.2	307.5	310.3	312.1	312.2	311.9	312.2	307.6	3.4
1985-U	316.1	317.4	318.8	320.1	321.3	322.3	322.8	323.5						
-W	312.6	313.5	315.3	316.7	317.8	318.7	319.1	319.6						

-U = CPI for all urban consumers. -W = CPI for urban wage earners and clerical workers.

Source: Prepared by the Utah Department of Employment Security from tabulations published by Bureau of Labor Statistics, United States Department of Labor.

ACCRA* COMPOSITE COST-OF-LIVING COMPARISONS FOR SELECTED METROPOLITAN AREAS

SECOND QUARTER 1985

Component Index Weights:	100%	17%	22%	11%	13%	7%	30%
City	All Items	Groceries	Housing	Utilities	Transportation	Health Care	Miscellaneous
U.S. Average	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Salt Lake City, Utah	**101.7**	**100.6**	**97.9**	**95.3**	**102.2**	**103.2**	**107.1**
Provo-Orem, Utah	Not available this quarter.						
Western States							
Phoenix, Arizona	105.7	97.3	114.0	101.4	111.3	114.5	101.6
San Francisco, California	135.4	108.1	222.5	56.3	120.0	150.9	119.0
San Diego, California	117.6	93.9	158.5	81.3	132.6	134.8	103.8
Denver, Colorado	108.9	105.0	136.8	75.1	110.4	111.1	101.9
Portland, Oregon	103.8	115.4	99.2	69.0	116.0	129.1	102.3
Billings, Montana	105.5	110.5	119.0	85.2	96.1	113.9	102.5
Reno-Sparks, Nevada	107.8	105.2	125.6	87.8	94.6	119.4	106.5
Albuquerque, New Mexico	101.0	101.1	109.8	71.6	106.6	100.3	103.1
Tacoma, Washington	102.0	98.9	109.9	52.5	96.9	137.2	110.0
Casper, Wyoming	101.5	104.7	91.1	96.3	98.2	112.6	108.0
Other Areas							
Atlanta, Georgia	106.1	96.6	110.6	128.1	101.4	109.8	101.2
Indianapolis, Indiana	97.5	94.2	96.4	96.5	111.5	95.0	94.9
Kansas City, Missouri	102.7	106.8	97.6	119.4	97.9	108.6	98.6
New York, New York	137.3	106.3	179.3	175.3	115.0	159.7	114.6
Houston, Texas	107.9	103.2	100.2	125.6	111.6	107.1	108.6
Highest City	139.2 Anchorage, AK	134.0 Anchorage, AK	222.5 San Francisco, CA	175.3 New York, NY	132.6 San Diego, CA	183.4 Anchorage, AK	132.1 Anchorage, AK
Lowest City	89.2 Gadsen, AL	88.6 Akron, OH	70.7 Gadsen, AL	52.5 Tacoma, WA	77.8 Asheville NC	76.8 Glens Falls NY	88.6 Canton, OH

Note: These indexes give a "reasonably accurate" measurement of intercity cost-of-living differencs. They measure relative price levels in participating cities, as compared with the national average of 100, and are a comparison of prices at a single point in time. They do not measure inflation (price changes through time). Percentage differences between cities should not be considered as exact measures. Spreads of three or fewer index whole numbers in the All Items index do not represent statistically significant differences and may not show which city is more expensive. Differences of more than three whole numbers in the All Items index can be considered to represent actual inter-city differences in costs of consumer goods and services; but the differences should be considered a reasonable indication rather than a precise measure of the extent of difference.

Source: *American Chamber of Commerce Researchers Association.

CURRENT LABOR MARKET INFORMATION FOR SMALL AREAS IN UTAH

By Richard W. Newman, Labor Market Economist

In an effort to provide useful labor market information for small geographical areas within Utah, the Utah Department of Employment Security in 1971 began collecting employment and wage data from employers throughout the four Wasatch Front counties: Davis, Salt Lake, Utah and Weber by individual worksite locations. In 1982 collection of employment and wage data by worksite was expanded to include the entire State. This information is aggregated to community levels with breakouts for major industrial groupings within each community. Local planners and developers, and other users of this information have found it both interesting and useful.

Several selected types of data are presented in the accompanying tables as an illustration of the kinds of information available. Table 1 shows selected labor market information for areas (essentially ZIP Code areas) within Salt Lake County. The downtown area, which includes the Central Business District, obviously has the highest concentration of employment, wages and number of firms. In two categories, however, it does not rank #1. In rate of growth since 1971 the downtown area trails far behind West Jordan, Draper and Sandy, each of which increased employment by over 300 percent. In the level of average monthly wages the Magna community led the way, reflecting the impact of the copper industry activities that were located there.

Salt Lake City encompasses all or part of several areas within Salt Lake County. In 1984 Salt Lake City contained 35% of Salt Lake County firms, 47% of county employment and 51% of county wages paid. Beyond that, 76% of the county's transportation, communication and public utilities jobs; 62% of government; and 52% of finance, insurance and real estate jobs were located within the Salt Lake City limits.

The employment trend for Salt Lake City since 1971 is interesting to observe. In 1971 Salt Lake City employers provided jobs for 118,417 workers, or 62% of the entire Salt Lake County nonagricultural employment. By 1984, although employment in Salt Lake City had grown to 148,642, this represented only 47% of the county's nonagricultural employment. This declining percentage occurred in a consistent year-by-year pattern between 1971 and 1984. In fact, between 1979 and 1983, not only did Salt Lake City's percent of total county employment decline, the actual number of employees also declined; a net loss of over 6,200 jobs was experienced. Part of this decrease in jobs resulted from the impact of the recessions occurring during this time. However, the primary factor was a general out-migration of firms and employees to outlying portions of the county. New malls, shopping centers and office buildings locating near residential growth areas hit hard at Salt Lake City employment levels. In 1984, however, the declining employment trend appears to have reversed itself. From 1983 to 1984 an employment gain of 4,300 jobs occurred. Salt Lake City appears to be fighting back with new malls, hotels and office buildings of its own. Although much of the employment gains in 1984 were construction workers who will move on after construction work is completed, tenants of the new buildings will remain as a permanent work force for Salt Lake City. Despite the 1983 to 1984 increase in Salt Lake City employment levels, the percent of county-wide employment decline continued, from 49% in 1983 to 47% in 1984. Whether employees and tenants of new buildings still under construction will be sufficient to change that trend remains to be seen.

Within the remaining Wasatch Front counties, Davis, Utah and Weber, the following communities had the highest 1984 levels of nonagricultural employment. In Davis County, Clearfield's employment (22,661) was the largest, due to the assignment of Hill Air Force Base employment to this area. Bountiful (9,260), Layton (5,106), and North Salt Lake (2,960) employment totals are also noteworthy. In Utah

County the largest employment centers were Provo, (31,380), Orem (18,118), American Fork (5,068) and Pleasant Grove (3,185). Weber County's employment was most heavily concentrated in Ogden (20,151) and Roy (3,039).

The 25 non-Wasatch Front counties comprise more than 95 percent of Utah's land area, but account for only 19 percent of the State's nonagricultural employment. Among nonmetropolitan Utah communities (see Table 2), the largest number of nonfarm employees were found in Logan (16,027), Tooele (6,842), St. George (6,508), and Vernal (5,949). Those nonmetropolitan communities showing the strongest nonfarm employment growth rates between 1982 and 1984 were Delta (33.2%), Park City (32.0%), and St. George (27.8%). Delta's growth is attributable to construction of the nearby Intermountain Power Plant. Both Park City's and St. George's growth are related to their increased popularity as recreational areas.

In most rural counties a single community is dominant in terms of employment level. For instance, Heber City accounts for 91 percent of nonagricultural jobs in Wasatch County. Moab has 89 percent of Grand County's nonagricultural employment. Cedar City and St. George have 82 and 81 percent of their respective county's employment. In fact, of the 25 Non-Wasatch Front counties, 16 have a single community with more than 50 percent of the county's total nonagricultural employment.

Only a small portion of the available employment and wage data by community have been provided in this article. Complete tabulations of worksite data for Utah's counties and cities are included in the *1984 Annual Report, Volume III, Labor Market Information,* prepared by the Utah Department of Employment Security, which is now available.

Further information concerning the data described in this article can be obtained by contacting the Utah Department of Employment Security - Labor Market Information Services Section: Phone 533-2296.

NEW PUBLICATIONS AVAILABLE:

1984 Annual Report of Utah Department of Employment Security

Volume I and II

Operating Statistics: Selected employment and training
Data derived from services rendered to applicants and employers by the Department.

Actuarial Review and Unemployment Insurance Statistics:
Legislature enactments affecting the unemployment insurance program; highlights of completed research; actuarial review; historial statistics on unemployment insurance.

Volume III: Labor Market Information

Significant labor market developments; labor force, employment, unemployment, wage, reporting unit, and new hires statistics, for the state, counties, and cities.

Directory of Labor Market Information in Utah — 1985

A brief description of Labor Market Information products developed and distributed by the Labor Market Information Section of the Department.

Table 1
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES
IN SALT LAKE COUNTY BY COMMUNITY, 1971-1984

	Nonagricultural Employment 1971	Nonagricultural Employment 1984	Percent Change	Total Wage 1984	Average Monthly Wage 1984	Number of Firms 1984
Salt Lake County	191,340	313,412	64%	$ 5,615,652,860	$ 1,493	18,793
Copperton	3,263	2,247	-31	64,881,800	2,406	65
Draper	690	3,115	351	41,249,776	1,104	164
Magna	6,830	7,638	12	234,507,217	2,559	139
Midvale	2,778	6,778	144	101,471,115	1,248	583
Riverton	498	1,751	252	21,798,881	1,037	202
Sandy	2,710	11,078	309	149,960,591	1,128	919
West Jordan	1,150	6,831	494	113,969,993	1,390	411
Downtown	45,868	52,005	13	996,034,821	1,596	2,877
East Side	9,642	12,858	33	218,006,760	1,413	1,118
Avenues	10,200	16,112	58	291,290,838	1,507	552
West Side	20,577	35,448	72	717,120,637	1,686	1,311
Southeast	3,097	3,486	13	44,786,253	1,071	477
Sugarhouse	7,991	10,783	35	159,528,306	1,233	1,006
Murray	9,262	23,831	157	368,019,956	1,287	1,871
East Bench	2,472	1,823	-26	23,219,496	1,061	246
Olympus	3,250	4,372	34	59,915,277	1,142	400
Federal Way	10,852	15,962	47	283,761,648	1,481	95
South State	19,091	31,322	64	541,823,252	1,442	2,251
Rose Park	9,290	17,799	92	416,959,967	1,952	488
Holladay	6,552	9,757	49	135,048,597	1,153	1,055
Kearns	2,021	4,538	125	55,278,554	1,015	387
West Valley City	10,233	28,872	182	508,169,997	1,467	1,566
Cottonwood	3,023	5,002	65	68,849,128	1,146	610
Salt Lake City [1/]	118,417	148,642	26			

[1/] Salt Lake City includes Avenues, Federal Way, East Bench, South East, East Side, Downtown and portions of other areas.

SOURCE: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 2
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES,
SELECTED CITIES IN NONMETROPOLITAN UTAH, 1982 and 1984

	Nonagricultural Employment 1982	Nonagricultural Employment 1984	Percent Change 1982-84	Total Wages 1984	Average Monthly Wage 1984	Number of Firms 1984
Bear River District						
Brigham City	3,783	4,630	22.4	$ 65,942,644	$ 1,187	302
Tremonton	1,603	1,878	17.2	22,877,982	1,015	168
Logan	14,746	16,027	8.7	211,908,087	1,102	820
Tooele City	N/A	6,842	----	134,895,704	1,643	227
Mountainland District						
Park City	2,933	3,872	32.0	49,152,209	1,058	321
Heber City	1,768	1,853	4.8	22,184,864	998	211
Central District						
Delta	1,188	1,582	33.2	21,820,397	1,149	127
Fillmore		818		9,996,124	1,018	89
Nephi	N/A	1,222	----	13,159,516	897	112
Ephraim	1,058	1,290	21.9	16,484,871	1,065	74
Richfield	2,758	2,925	6.1	37,498,211	1,068	245
Salina	1,084	1,127	4.0	20,215,688	1,495	83
Uintah Basin District						
Duchesne	971	972	0.0	17,246,487	1,479	67
Roosevelt	2,300	2,448	6.4	40,378,333	1,375	239
Vernal	6,594	5,949	-9.8	103,659,790	1,478	606
Southeastern District						
Price	5,677	5,408	-4.7	83,573,784	1,288	396
Moab	2,210	2,015	-8.9	28,539,805	1,180	261
Huntington	2,680	1,868	-30.3	52,174,697	2,328	52
Blanding	N/A	1,006	----	13,664,736	1,132	90
Southwestern District						
Beaver	N/A	689	----	7,118,951	861	115
St. George	5,094	6,508	27.8	82,324,244	1,054	534
Kanab	N/A	778	----	8,442,106	904	109
Cedar City	4,761	5,119	7.5	66,360,123	1,080	438
Panguitch	N/A	629	----	7,725,243	1,023	75

SOURCE: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN UTAH

	Sept. 1985(f)	Sept. 1984	% Change	Aug. 1985(p)	Aug. 1984	% Change	July 1985(r)	July 1984	% Change
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	**765,200**	738,300	3.6	757,000	731,500	3.5	745,500	726,300	2.6
Employed	**725,000**	695,500	4.2	718,100	688,700	4.3	702,900	682,100	3.0
Unemployed	**40,100**	42,800	−6.3	39,000	42,800	−8.9	42,600	44,300	−3.8
Percent of Labor Force	**5.2**	5.8	—	5.1	5.8	—	5.7	6.1	—
Percent of Labor Force Seasonally Adjusted	**5.9**	6.5	—	5.6	6.4	—	6.0	6.4	—
Labor Disputes	**0.0**	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	—

f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 2. EMPLOYEES ON NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLLS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Numbers in Thousands)

	Sept. 1985(f)	Sept. 1984	% Change	Aug. 1985(p)	Aug. 1984	% Change	July 1985(r)	July 1984	% Change
Total	**631.5**	613.8	2.9	624.1	606.6	2.9	619.9	600.2	3.3
Mining	**8.7**	11.8	−26.3	9.1	12.0	−24.2	9.5	11.6	−18.1
Metal Mining	**1.4**	3.3	−58.8	1.7	3.4	−50.0	1.8	3.5	−48.6
Bituminous Coal Mining	**2.6**	2.8	−7.1	2.7	2.9	−6.9	2.8	2.5	12.0
Other Mining & Quarrying	**4.7**	5.7	−17.5	4.7	5.7	−17.5	4.9	5.6	−12.5
Contract Construction	**40.6**	40.6	—	40.2	40.1	0.2	38.5	38.0	1.3
Manufacturing	**96.6**	96.0	0.6	96.5	96.1	0.4	96.1	95.2	0.9
Durable Goods	**68.2**	68.5	−0.4	68.0	68.5	−0.7	67.9	67.8	0.1
Primary Metals	**4.0**	5.5	−27.3	4.2	5.6	−25.0	4.6	5.6	−17.9
Fabricated Metals & Machinery, Exc. Elec.	**21.8**	21.4	1.9	21.6	21.3	1.4	21.6	21.1	2.4
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	**9.4**	10.2	−7.8	9.3	10.1	−7.9	9.3	9.9	−6.1
Transportation Equipment	**14.4**	13.2	9.1	14.3	13.1	9.2	14.2	13.0	9.2
Other Durable Goods	**18.6**	18.2	2.2	18.5	18.4	0.5	18.2	18.3	−0.5
Non-Durable Goods	**28.4**	27.6	2.9	28.5	27.6	3.3	28.2	27.4	2.9
Food & Kindred Products	**9.4**	9.0	4.4	9.3	8.9	4.5	9.1	8.9	2.2
Textile & Apparel Products	**6.1**	6.3	−3.2	6.1	6.3	−3.2	6.1	6.3	−3.2
Chemical & Petroleum Products	**3.5**	3.7	−5.4	3.5	3.7	−5.4	3.5	3.7	−1.6
Other Non-Durable Goods	**9.4**	8.5	10.6	9.6	8.6	11.6	9.5	8.5	11.8
Trans., Comm., Pub. Util.	**37.0**	36.8	0.5	36.9	36.9	0.0	36.9	36.7	0.5
Railroad Transportation	**3.8**	4.0	−5.0	3.8	4.1	−7.3	3.7	4.0	−7.5
Other Transportation	**17.0**	16.3	4.3	17.0	16.3	4.3	17.0	16.2	4.9
Comm., & Elect., Gas & Pipeline	**16.2**	16.4	−1.2	16.2	16.5	−1.8	16.1	16.4	−1.8
Trade	**149.6**	143.7	4.1	149.2	143.1	4.3	147.7	141.5	4.4
Wholesale Trade	**36.2**	35.3	2.5	36.2	35.3	2.5	36.0	35.0	2.9
Retail Trade	**113.4**	108.4	4.6	112.9	107.8	4.7	111.7	106.5	4.9
Building Materials	**5.5**	5.5	0.0	5.6	5.6	0.0	5.5	5.6	−1.8
Food Stores	**19.8**	18.7	5.9	19.7	18.5	6.5	19.5	18.2	7.1
Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	**14.2**	13.3	6.8	14.2	13.3	6.8	14.1	13.2	6.8
Eating & Drinking Places	**36.8**	34.3	7.3	36.3	33.7	7.8	35.8	33.2	7.8
Other Retail	**37.1**	36.6	1.4	37.1	36.6	1.4	36.7	36.3	1.1
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	**31.3**	30.2	3.6	31.4	30.3	3.6	31.2	30.1	3.7
Services	**134.0**	124.9	7.3	131.0	122.1	7.3	130.1	120.8	7.7
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	**9.5**	9.4	1.1	9.7	9.5	2.1	9.6	9.4	2.1
Personal Business Services & Amusements	**47.1**	41.6	13.2	47.0	41.9	12.2	46.8	41.1	13.9
Medical & Other Health Services	**33.4**	32.1	4.0	33.2	31.9	4.1	33.0	31.7	4.1
Educational Services & Nonprofit Organ.	**30.6**	29.6	3.4	27.7	26.7	3.7	27.4	26.7	2.6
Other Services	**13.4**	12.1	10.7	13.4	12.1	10.7	13.3	12.0	10.8
Government	**133.7**	129.8	3.0	129.8	126.0	3.0	129.9	126.3	2.8
Federal Government	**39.2**	37.8	3.7	39.4	38.0	3.7	39.3	38.0	3.4
U.S. Federal Defense	**23.3**	22.3	4.5	23.4	22.4	4.5	23.3	22.4	4.0
Other Federal Government	**15.9**	15.5	2.5	16.0	15.6	2.6	16.0	15.6	2.6
State Government	**33.0**	33.1	−0.3	32.8	32.8	0.0	33.1	33.2	−0.3
State Education	**16.9**	17.2	−1.7	16.5	16.8	−1.8	16.9	17.3	−2.3
Other State Government	**16.1**	16.0	0.6	16.3	16.0	1.9	16.2	15.8	2.5
Local Government	**61.5**	58.9	4.4	57.7	55.3	4.3	57.5	55.1	4.4
Local Education	**36.8**	35.7	3.1	32.2	31.1	3.5	32.4	30.9	4.9
Other Local Government	**24.7**	23.1	6.9	25.4	24.2	5.0	25.1	24.2	3.7
Labor—Management Disputes	**0**	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	—

Note: Labor disputes are added into civilian labor force totals, but are excluded from nonagricultural payroll job totals.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 3. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF UTAH'S POPULATION AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS BY INDUSTRY
(Numbers in Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted)

	Sept. '85 (f)	Sept. '84	% Change	Aug. '85 (p)	July '85 (r)	June '85	May '85	Apr. '85	Mar. '85	Feb. '85	Jan. '85
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	755.3	728.4	3.7	752.7	741.1	731.5	729.6	734.9	740.1	748.0	753.7
TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS	710.9	681.3	4.3	710.3	696.8	689.2	685.2	687.3	687.3	695.3	702.8
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	44.4	47.1	—5.7	42.4	44.3	42.3	44.4	47.6	52.8	52.7	51.0
Unemployment Rate	5.9	6.5	—	5.6	6.0	5.8	6.1	6.5	7.1	7.0	6.8
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS[1]	624.1	606.5	2.9	623.8	621.7	621.1	623.6	622.8	621.8	621.3	622.0
Mining	8.6	11.7	—26.5	8.9	9.5	9.7	9.8	10.2	11.2	11.3	11.2
Contract Construction	36.8	36.7	0.3	36.6	35.7	35.3	35.5	36.1	36.7	38.8	38.9
Manufacturing	95.6	95.0	0.6	95.6	95.5	95.4	96.8	96.8	96.6	96.9	96.6
Durable Goods	67.6	67.9	—0.4	67.5	67.4	67.4	68.4	68.6	68.4	68.5	68.8
Nondurable Goods	28.0	27.1	3.3	28.1	28.1	28.0	28.4	28.2	28.2	28.4	27.8
Trans., Comm., & Publ. Util.	36.5	36.3	0.6	36.4	36.3	36.4	36.6	36.8	36.6	36.9	37.2
Trade	148.3	142.5	4.1	148.6	148.8	147.6	147.9	147.8	147.1	146.2	146.3
Wholesale	35.9	35.0	2.6	36.0	35.9	35.7	35.7	35.9	35.9	35.6	35.6
Retail	112.4	107.5	4.6	112.6	112.9	111.9	112.2	111.9	111.2	110.6	110.7
Finance, Ins., & Real Est.	31.2	30.0	4.0	31.3	31.0	31.0	31.2	30.9	30.8	30.8	30.8
Services	132.1	123.1	7.3	131.4	130.8	130.3	129.6	128.4	128.5	127.5	127.8
Government	135.0	131.2	2.9	135.0	134.1	135.4	136.2	135.8	134.3	132.9	133.2
Federal	39.1	37.7	3.7	38.9	38.4	38.4	39.0	38.9	38.6	38.3	38.5
State	34.9	35.1	—0.6	35.0	35.4	35.4	35.6	35.8	35.0	34.9	35.0
Local	61.0	58.4	4.5	61.1	60.3	61.6	61.6	61.1	60.7	59.7	59.7

[1] Includes full and part-time jobs held by individuals, including multiple jobs held by the same person. Job figures are by place of work.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 4. DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT BY SEX, AND PRODUCTION WORKERS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Employment in Thousands)

	Male			Female			Production Workers	
	Aug. 1985(p)	% Change from Aug. '84	% Distribution	Aug. 1985(p)	% Change from Aug. '84	% Distribution	Aug. 1985(p)	% of Industry
TOTAL	366.5	1.1	100.0	257.6	5.6	100.0	NA	NA
Mining	8.6	—23.9	2.3	0.5	—28.6	0.2	7.0	76.9
Contract Construction	36.5	—0.8	10.0	3.7	12.1	1.4	31.2	77.6
Manufacturing	66.9	1.5	18.3	29.6	—2.0	11.5	63.2	65.5
Durable Goods	49.8	0.6	13.6	18.2	—4.2	7.1	44.0	64.7
Nondurable Goods	17.1	4.3	4.7	11.4	0.9	4.4	19.2	67.4
Transportation, Commun., & Pub. Util.	25.8	—0.4	7.0	11.1	0.9	4.3	26.5	71.8
Total Trade	80.3	5.4	21.9	68.9	3.0	26.7	132.7	88.9
Wholesale Trade	26.6	0.0	7.3	9.6	10.3	3.7	30.9	85.3
Retail Trade	53.7	8.1	14.6	59.3	2.1	23.0	101.8	90.2
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	11.9	—1.7	3.2	19.5	7.1	7.6	24.6	78.3
Services	62.2	5.2	17.0	68.8	9.2	26.7	102.2	78.0
Total Government	74.4	—1.2	20.3	55.4	9.3	21.5	NA	NA
Federal Government	25.7	4.0	7.0	13.7	3.0	5.3	NA	NA
U.S. Department of Defense	16.7	3.1	4.6	6.7	8.1	2.6	NA	NA
Other Federal Government	9.0	4.7	2.5	7.0	0.0	2.7	NA	NA
State Government	16.2	—1.8	4.4	16.6	1.8	6.4	NA	NA
State Education	9.5	—5.0	2.6	7.0	2.9	2.7	NA	NA
Other State Government	6.7	4.6	1.8	9.6	1.1	3.7	NA	NA
Local Government	32.6	—10.5	8.3	25.1	19.0	9.7	NA	NA
Local Education	14.8	—15.4	4.0	17.4	27.9	6.8	NA	NA
Other Local Government	17.8	6.6	4.8	7.7	2.7	2.9	NA	NA

p = preliminary.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 5. LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH'S METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
(Numbers in Thousands)

	Salt Lake — Ogden[1]					Provo — Orem[2]				
	Sept. '85(f)	Sept. '84	% Chg.	Aug. '85(p)	July '85(r)	Sept. '85(f)	Sept. '84	% Chg.	Aug. '85(p)	July '85(r)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	**491.0**	469.7	4.5	485.7	478.4	**97.3**	94.7	2.7	93.6	91.4
Employed	**466.4**	444.3	5.0	462.2	452.4	**91.9**	88.3	4.1	88.3	86.0
Unemployed	**24.6**	25.4	−3.1	23.5	26.0	**5.4**	6.4	−15.6	5.3	5.4
Percent of Labor Force	**5.0**	5.4	—	4.8	5.4	**5.5**	6.8	—	5.7	5.9
Total Nonagricultural Jobs	**435.4**	422.7	3.0	432.2	429.4	**73.3**	70.6	3.8	69.8	68.7
Mining	**1.9**	3.6	−47.2	1.9	2.1	**0.1**	0.2	−50.0	0.2	0.2
Contract Construction	**26.4**	26.6	−0.8	26.4	25.2	**3.7**	3.7	0.0	3.7	3.6
Manufacturing	**64.8**	64.3	0.8	64.7	64.4	**12.6**	12.6	0.0	12.5	12.4
Durable Goods	**47.7**	47.7	0.0	47.4	47.3	**9.3**	9.4	−1.1	9.3	9.2
Nondurable Goods	**17.1**	16.6	3.0	17.3	17.1	**3.3**	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.2
Transp., Commun., & Pub. Util.	**29.0**	28.8	0.7	28.8	28.8	**2.3**	2.3	0.0	2.3	2.3
Total Trade	**109.0**	104.8	4.0	108.6	107.9	**15.1**	14.4	4.9	15.0	14.6
Wholesale Trade	**31.1**	30.3	2.6	31.1	31.0	**1.7**	1.6	6.3	1.7	1.6
Retail Trade	**77.9**	74.5	4.6	77.5	76.9	**13.4**	12.8	4.7	13.3	13.0
Finance, Insurance, & Real Est.	**25.6**	24.7	3.6	25.6	25.4	**2.2**	2.1	4.8	2.2	2.2
Services	**91.2**	84.9	7.4	90.9	90.3	**24.5**	22.9	7.0	21.5	21.3
Total Government	**87.5**	85.0	2.9	85.3	85.3	**12.8**	12.4	3.2	12.4	12.1

[1] Includes Salt Lake, Davis, and Weber counties.
[2] Provo — Orem is Utah County.
Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised. Detail may not add to totals because of independent rounding.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Preliminary and revised months, Employment and Earnings — Utah, prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 6. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND COMPONENTS IN UTAH BY PLANNING DISTRICT AND COUNTY

Planning District and County	Not Seas. Adj. Unemployment Rate				Civilian Labor Force			Nonag. Wage and Salary Jobs		
	Sept. '85(f)	Aug. '85(p)	July '85(r)	Sept. '84	Sept. '85(f)	Sept. '84	% Change	Sept. '85(f)	Sept. '84	% Change
State Total	**5.2**	5.1	5.7	5.8	**765,180**	738,320	3.6	**631,510**	613,490	2.9
Bear River	**3.7**	3.9	4.2	4.6	**50,250**	49,520	1.5	**35,940**	35,070	2.5
Box Elder	**3.7**	3.0	4.0	4.5	**19,850**	19,630	1.1	**13,570**	13,280	2.2
Cache	**3.8**	4.5	4.5	4.7	**29,410**	28,900	1.8	**21,970**	21,390	2.7
Rich	**1.8**	3.6	2.1	2.8	**990**	990	0.0	**400**	400	0.0
Wasatch Front	**5.0**	4.8	5.4	5.4	**503,960**	482,110	4.5	**447,120**	434,070	3.0
North	**4.1**	4.0	5.0	4.5	**158,010**	151,100	4.6	**109,170**	105,450	3.5
Davis	**3.4**	3.3	4.0	3.7	**77,750**	75,690	2.7	**52,200**	50,380	3.6
Morgan	**5.5**	4.6	4.8	2.9	**2,400**	2,280	5.3	**1,000**	980	2.0
Weber	**4.8**	4.7	5.9	5.5	**77,860**	73,130	6.5	**55,970**	54,090	3.5
South	**5.4**	5.2	5.6	5.8	**345,950**	331,010	4.5	**337,950**	328,620	2.8
Salt Lake	**5.4**	5.2	5.6	5.8	**335,370**	320,840	4.5	**327,330**	318,370	2.8
Tooele	**6.1**	5.8	5.9	6.1	**10,580**	10,170	4.0	**10,620**	10,250	3.6
Mountainlands	**5.7**	5.8	6.1	6.8	**109,270**	106,460	2.6	**80,870**	77,990	3.7
Summit	**5.4**	5.9	6.5	6.6	**8,740**	8,620	1.4	**5,340**	5,240	1.9
Utah	**5.5**	5.6	5.9	6.7	**97,260**	94,610	2.8	**73,270**	70,520	3.9
Wasatch	**10.3**	10.9	12.2	10.6	**3,270**	3,230	1.2	**2,260**	2,230	1.3
Central	**6.8**	6.9	7.5	6.1	**29,910**	29,110	2.7	**17,330**	17,000	1.9
Juab	**9.6**	9.9	10.8	14.7	**2,230**	2,290	−2.6	**1,620**	1,570	3.2
Millard	**4.7**	4.5	5.2	4.9	**9,400**	9,080	3.5	**5,500**	5,370	2.4
Piute	**6.8**	7.0	10.1	11.8	**480**	510	−5.9	**190**	190	0.0
Sanpete	**11.5**	11.2	12.4	7.0	**7,630**	7,350	3.8	**3,930**	3,960	−0.8
Sevier	**4.3**	5.0	5.0	4.3	**9,160**	8,890	3.0	**5,670**	5,500	3.1
Wayne	**7.4**	6.0	5.3	5.4	**1,010**	990	2.0	**420**	410	2.4
Southwestern	**5.1**	4.5	5.6	6.3	**29,460**	28,100	4.8	**19,970**	18,890	5.7
Beaver	**5.0**	4.0	5.4	4.5	**2,840**	2,610	8.8	**1,610**	1,490	8.1
Garfield	**6.5**	5.4	6.6	7.1	**2,180**	2,070	5.3	**1,630**	1,530	6.5
Iron	**5.1**	4.9	5.9	6.7	**8,860**	8,690	2.0	**6,520**	6,280	3.8
Kane	**6.5**	5.0	7.2	5.3	**2,120**	1,970	7.6	**1,280**	1,200	6.7
Washington	**4.8**	4.2	5.1	6.4	**13,460**	12,760	5.5	**8,930**	8,390	6.4
Uintah Basin	**6.2**	6.3	7.3	6.7	**19,810**	19,620	1.0	**13,770**	13,500	2.0
Daggett	**2.7**	1.8	2.2	2.2	**490**	460	6.5	**290**	280	3.6
Duchesne	**8.3**	6.6	8.1	7.9	**7,140**	7,050	1.3	**4,340**	4,240	2.4
Uintah	**5.0**	6.3	7.1	6.2	**12,180**	12,110	0.6	**9,140**	8,980	1.8
Southeastern	**8.7**	8.7	9.7	10.0	**22,540**	23,410	−3.7	**16,530**	16,980	−2.7
Carbon	**9.3**	8.6	10.0	9.7	**9,660**	9,930	−2.7	**7,450**	7,660	−2.7
Emery	**7.9**	8.3	9.1	10.6	**5,460**	5,950	−8.2	**3,610**	3,810	−5.2
Grand	**10.1**	8.8	9.8	13.1	**3,040**	3,170	−4.1	**2,330**	2,360	−1.3
San Juan	**7.2**	9.3	9.7	7.5	**4,380**	4,360	0.5	**3,140**	3,150	−0.3

f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised. This forecast unemployment rate represents an advanced estimate consistent with the definition applicable to the CPS rate. This forecast rate should not be used for federal funding applications.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 7. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SALT LAKE-OGDEN LABOR AREA

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Aug.(p) 1985	July(r) 1985	Aug. 1984	Aug.(p) 1985	July(r) 1985	Aug. 1984	Aug.(p) 1985	July(r) 1985	Aug. 1984
MINING	$480.06	$451.95	$515.41	42.0	39.3	41.7	$11.43	$11.50	$12.36
CONSTRUCTION	515.60	488.95	506.00	40.0	38.5	40.0	12.89	12.70	12.65
MANUFACTURING	360.90	353.66	348.13	39.4	38.4	40.2	9.16	9.21	8.66
Durable Goods	374.40	363.87	356.18	40.0	39.0	40.8	9.36	9.33	8.73
Nondurable Goods	323.36	326.05	325.71	37.6	36.8	38.5	8.60	8.86	8.46
TRADE	241.74	245.81	239.77	31.8	31.8	32.8	7.65	7.73	7.31
Wholesale Trade	360.01	372.88	364.42	37.0	37.4	38.0	9.73	9.97	9.59
Retail Trade	195.88	197.51	191.27	29.5	29.7	30.8	6.64	6.65	6.21
AVERAGE	325.03	320.63	326.16	35.1	34.7	36.2	9.26	9.24	9.01

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay.
Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 8. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN UTAH

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Aug.(p) 1985	July(r) 1985	Aug. 1984	Aug.(p) 1985	July(r) 1985	Aug. 1984	Aug.(p) 1985	July(r) 1985	Aug. 1984
MINING	$589.23	$543.52	$536.32	45.5	43.0	44.3	$12.95	$12.64	$12.12
Metal Mining	484.70	506.23	558.36	35.5	35.7	41.7	13.09	14.18	13.39
Bituminous Coal Mining	652.27	576.06	613.72	39.7	37.7	39.8	16.43	15.28	15.42
CONSTRUCTION	493.22	467.74	475.62	39.3	37.6	38.7	12.55	12.44	12.29
MANUFACTURING	380.42	371.54	351.95	40.6	39.4	39.5	9.37	9.43	8.91
Durable Goods	402.41	393.46	370.39	41.7	40.9	41.2	9.65	9.62	8.99
Primary Metal Industries	537.81	555.77	580.67	37.4	39.5	42.2	14.38	14.07	13.76
Fabricated Metal Prod. & Mach.	390.39	373.01	357.25	42.9	42.1	41.3	9.10	8.86	8.65
Transportation Equipment	506.86	487.83	450.93	43.1	42.2	43.4	11.76	11.56	10.39
Nondurable Goods	330.05	321.48	306.56	38.2	36.0	35.4	8.64	8.93	8.66
Food & Kindred Products	303.18	304.74	311.81	37.2	37.3	38.4	8.15	8.17	8.12
Chemicals & Petroleum Products	552.70	571.58	522.86	43.9	43.4	41.3	12.59	13.17	12.66
TRADE	221.96	225.57	223.49	30.7	30.9	31.7	7.23	7.30	7.05
Wholesale Trade	347.10	355.14	349.87	35.6	35.8	37.3	9.75	9.92	9.38
Retail Trade	183.96	185.81	185.10	29.2	29.4	30.0	6.30	6.32	6.17
Food Stores	232.67	236.27	237.60	30.6	31.8	31.1	7.61	7.43	7.64
Other Retail	185.51	187.74	174.33	29.4	29.8	30.8	6.31	6.30	5.66
AVERAGE	328.51	326.24	323.44	35.4	34.9	36.2	9.26	9.24	9.01

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay.
Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 9. EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES IN UTAH

	THIS YEAR			YEAR AGO	
	Forecast Sept. '85	Preliminary Aug. '85	Final July '85	Final Sept. '84	Final Aug. '85
Number of New Nonfarm Jobs Listed	8,750	9,222	8,647	10,406	11,487
Job Openings Unfilled Last Month	6,125	6,678	6,165	6,070	4,691
Total Number of Nonfarm Jobs Available	14,875	15,900	14,812	16,476	16,178
Number of New Applications for Jobs	10,300	9,339	9,986	8,384	11,328
Total Nonfarm Job Placements	6,630	6,459	5,608	6,688	8,394
Initial Claims (Key Week)	1,591	1,248	1,440	1,608	1,488
Weeks Claimed (Key Week)	9,858	9,929	10,332	10,357	11,299
Monthly Insured Unemployment Rate (Key Week)	1.78	1.77	1.85	1.99	2.18
Amount of Unemployment Compensation Paid	$5,032,000	$5,587,185	$5,784,808	$4,099,880	$4,641,967

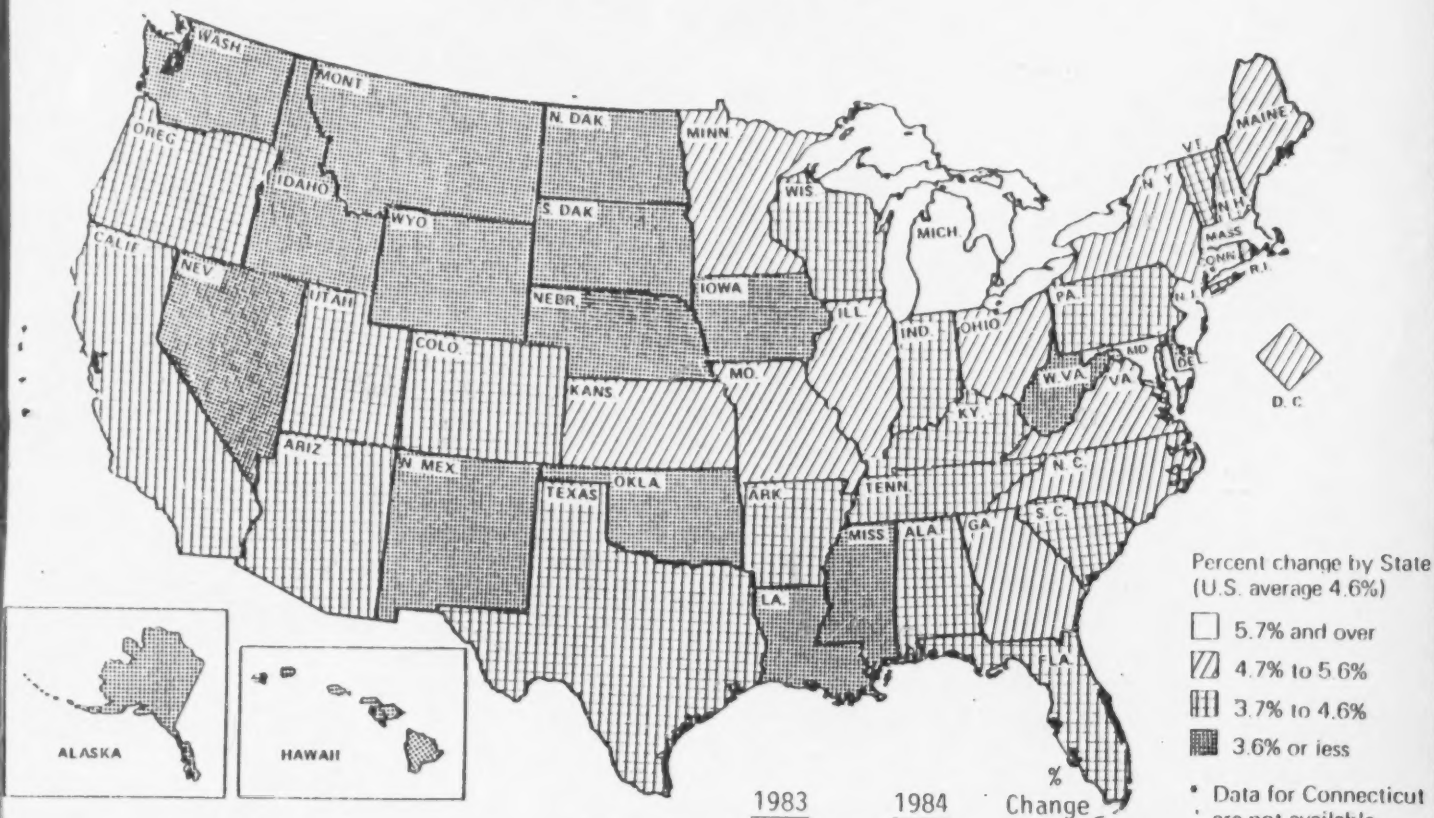
Note: All claims data include Regular UI, UCFE, and UCX, claims only.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 10. CURRENT PRICE INDEXES — UNITED STATES
1967 = 100

Item	Index					% Change			
	Aug. '85	July '85	June '85	May '85	Aug. '84	From Last Month	Aug. '84 to Aug. '85	July '84 to July '85	June '84 to June '85	May '84 to May '85
CONSUMER PRICES:										
ALL ITEMS (CPI-U[1])	**323.5**	322.8	322.3	321.3	313.0	**0.2**	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.7
Food and Beverages	**301.8**	301.6	301.4	301.0	296.9	**0.1**	1.7	2.1	2.4	2.5
Food at Home	**295.9**	296.2	296.0	296.2	294.4	**—0.1**	0.5	1.3	1.6	1.9
Housing	**352.9**	351.6	350.4	348.5	339.5	**0.4**	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.2
Rent Residential	**266.6**	265.0	263.6	262.6	251.1	**0.6**	6.2	6.1	6.1	6.2
Fuel and Other Util.	**398.9**	399.9	399.4	393.0	395.5	**—0.3**	0.9	1.5	2.4	1.9
Medical Care	**406.6**	404.0	401.7	399.5	381.9	**0.6**	6.5	6.2	6.3	6.0
Apparel and Upkeep	**205.3**	202.8	204.6	205.3	200.1	**1.3**	2.6	3.2	3.6	3.2
Transportation	**320.7**	321.8	321.8	321.4	312.9	**—0.3**	2.5	2.8	2.8	2.9
Gasoline	**381.8**	385.3	384.5	381.4	365.9	**—0.9**	4.3	4.2	2.6	1.2
Energy[2]	**433.8**	437.1	436.8	431.7	427.3	**—0.8**	1.5	2.1	1.9	1.3
PRODUCER PRICES:										
ALL COMMODITIES	**307.2**	309.9	309.5	309.9	310.9	**—0.9**	—1.2	—0.6	—0.6	—0.5
Finished Goods	**293.5**	294.8	294.0	294.2	291.8	**—0.4**	0.6	1.3	1.0	1.3
Intermediate Materials	**317.8**	318.6	320.2	319.9	321.1	**—0.3**	—1.1	—0.7	—0.4	—0.3
Crude Materials	**295.5**	303.7	305.5	310.0	329.3	**—2.7**	—10.3	—8.2	—8.3	—6.8

[1] Consumer Price Index — All Urban Consumers.
[2] Energy is a special group index consisting of prices paid for the following: Fuel Oil, Coal, Bottled Gas, Electricity, Gasoline, and Motor Oil and Coolant. (It is not one of the components of the "All Items" as its subcomponents are already included.)
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Percent Change in Average Annual Pay from 1983 to 1984 by State



	1983	1984	% Change
Utah	$16,513	$17,201	4.2
U.S.	17,545	18,350	4.6

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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